(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2946.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1803.

BOSTON, June 18.

European Affairs.

THE arrivals from Europe since our laſt though they have not brought any articles of intereſt, nor any accounts later than before received; have furniſhed our regular file of Engliſh papers to the 1ſt May.—We cannot therefore give our readers any additional facts this day. And if we can correct ſome particulars already known—and preſent the beſt opinions on the probable iſſue of things, we ſhall not, we truſt, have peruſed theſe files unprofitably.

An almoſt impenetrable curtain appears to be drawn over the real cauſes of the late miſunderſtanding between Great-Britain and France. Thoſe who think they have thrown it partly aſide, declare the refuſal of Britain to ſurrender Malta, to be the prominent one. On this ſubject, we have a few particulars which we think will ſerve to correct former ſtatements. It appears by the Paris Moniteur, that the emperors of Ruſſia and Germany, have acceded to the guaranty of the independence of the iſle and order of Malta; and that Pruſſia though at firſt it refuſed, had at length conſented to become a guarantying power. If this be true the only cauſe of retention, adduced by commodore Ball, in his correſpondence with the commodore Buſy, is removed; and if good faith is obſerved, the iſland muſt be furrendered to the grand maſter. In oppoſition to this it has been argued, that the aggreſſions and acquiſitions made by France, ſince the treaty of Amiens, require that Great-Britain retain Malta, until they be relinquiſhed. It appears probable that the latter reaſoning will prevail, and that Great-Britain will attempt to retain poſſeſſion of Malta. The queſtion then is, would this meaſure be a cauſe of renewed war? Will Buonaparte ſacrifice the commerce, and interrupt the proſperity of France, for a ſingle iſland? We think not. As for Great-Britain, if ſhe has reſolved to retain the iſland, ſhe muſt put all conſequences at defiance; and ſhould war enſue, ſhe muſt meet it.—— The event of war or continued peace will therefore reſt with France, and the object we think will not be thought by the firſt conſul worth the coſt.

One thing is certain; Great-Britain has evacuated Egypt and the troops ſhe lately had there had arrived at Malta, at the date of the laſt accounts.

It would appear from the ſpeculations of the Engliſh and French politicians, that very much depended on a continuation, of the preſent, or a change in the Engliſh miniſtry. At the laſt dates no appearances of ſuch a change was viſible. We believe it to be true that Mr. Pitt had been offered a ſhare in Mr. Addington's adminiſtration but had refuſed to accept it, unleſs the Grenvilles were alſo admitted into it; and that this condition had been declined.—This we are induced to think was the ſtate of affairs at the laſt date; and that it does not juſtify any expectation of immediate war.

The preparations for war in Great-Britain were ſtill making, though not with the activity heretofore obſerved, and the funds were in a continual ſtate of fluctuation—but they are frequently operated on by cauſes independent of politics. They, however, ſtood at the ſame point on the 30th April, that they did on the 18th.

The north of Europe appears to be in great agitation from a very trifling cauſe—a bridge! It ſeems that on the frontiers of Ruſſia and Sweden in Finland, a bridge forms part of their line of demarcation —This bridge by the treaty of Nyſtadit, was to remain the property of the two crowns, i. e. one half was to bear the colours of Ruſſia and the other half thoſe of Sweden. Lately the king of Sweden in his journey to Finland, finding the Ruſſian part to have become decayed and neglected, ordered it to be repaired; hoiſted the Swediſh flag on both ſides, and directed that no Ruſſian ſubjects ſhould be permitted to paſs without paying toll. This has occaſioned a ſtrong correſpondence between the parties, and ſo far has the miſunderſtanding been carried that at the laſt dates the moſt active preparations for war were making in Ruſſia, and the emperor in perſon was about to head an army of 80,000 prime troops on a campaign to Finland. We know that frequently "great events from trivial cauſes ſpring," but we cannot believe that ſo trifling an object can involve two ſuch nations as Sweden and Ruſſia in war.

From France.

Since writing the above, capt. Briggs, in the Mary from Nantes, has arrived here, after a paſſage of 38 days. He left Nantes the 10th May; and his accounts are a few days later than have been before received from the theatre of negotiation. He informs, that no eſſential variation had taken place, at the time of his departure in the conjectures, expectations, and reports on the iſſue of the negotiation between France and England, from thoſe that had been in circulation ſome weeks previous. Thus far our verbal accounts.

By this arrival we have received Paris papers to the 7th May.—From their general complexion, it is apparent that the controverſy was rapidly approaching to a criſis.—The "Clef du Cabinet," of the 6th May, ſays, "Lord Whitworth had announced his departure as fixed for yeſterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning; but he has changed his reſolution, and will continue ſome time longer here." The Publiciſte, which is ſaid to be a half official paper, of the ſame date ſays, "The departure of the Engliſh ambaſſador is deferred, at leaſt for ſome days." That this reſolution of his lordſhip had an angry appearance, may be gathered from the wording of this paragraph in the Clef du Cabinet, of the 6th May: "The preparation for the journey of the firſt conſul to Belgium, ſtill continue, notwithſtanding the clouds which obſcure our political horizon." In another paper, of the 6th, under the head of Legiſlative Proceedings, on the 5th May, is the following: "The expectation of an official communication from government to the legiſlative body upon our political ſituation with Great-Britain, attracted a vaſt concourſe of people, who before the opening of the ſeſſion, filled the different galleries, &c. But no communication was received."

A paper of the 3d May, ſays: "At the audience yeſterday Mr. Monroe preſented his letters of credence in quality of envoy extraordinary, from the United States of America;" the ſame paper adds, "It was remarked that the Engliſh ambaſſador was not preſent at this audience."

A paper of the 23d April informs, that an embargo had been impoſed at Dunkirk on all the fiſhing veſſels bound to Newfoundland. "This meaſure," it adds, "has for its object the procurement of good ſeamen in caſe of war."

NEW-YORK, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Seaman, of New-York, to Dr. Mitchell, dated

"FLORENCE, Feb. 7.

"I was unable to obtain as much information reſpecting the quarantine regulation at Leghorn, as I could have wiſhed. Thus much I learnt from a very uncomfortable experience, that veſſels coming from any part of the United States of America have to do twenty days of quarantine before they can enter this city; and a conſiderable part of their cargoes have to remain forty days in the Lazaretto before they can be expoſed for ſale. And notwithſtanding all this the Italians ſeem to think they treat us very favourably, as they ſay that ſince the fatal fever of Cadiz has been diſcovered to have been imported from America, the government of Spain has entirely interdicted every direct communication with them, not even permitting them to do quarantine in their harbours. So that every American veſſel has to undergo her purification in ſome other place before ſhe can gain admittance into the ports of Spain.

"No attention whatever appears to be given in Leghorn to your bills of health, and unleſs ſome meaſures can be adopted that will gain the confidence of this government in their bills of health, our commercial intercourſe with the country will be very much injured, if not entirely deſtroyed.

"Upon my return to Leghorn, which will be after having viſited Rome and Naples, I propoſe to make myſelf better acquainted with their quarantine eſtabliſhment and to aſcertain, if poſſible, what means can be adopted to bring about a more liberal commerce between the two countries."

Of what avail is it that we protect our trade againſt the Tripolitans by a naval armament, and purchaſe peace with the other powers of Barbary at a great expence, if our commerce after all, is to be ruined in the Mediterranean, by the prepoſterous and impolitic regulations of the Chriſtian nations relative to quarantine?

June 21.

We have accounts from Guadaloupe, by captain Heſſeren of the brig Rambler, to the 5th of the preſent month. At that time a report was in circulation (brought by a veſſel from Dominique) that thirteen ſail of the line and five frigates with troops had arrived at Barbadoes.—A French frigate of 32 guns had ſailed a few days before from Guadaloupe on a cruiſe.—Captain Scott of the ſchooner Independence, now at Guadaloupe, was boarded to the windward of the iſland by a Britiſh ſloop of war then cruiſing on that ſtation. Two tranſports with troops had arrived at Baſſeterre.—Buſineſs very dull; flour from 14 to 16 dollars per barrel, beef 12½, pork no ſale, fiſh low.

At Martinique and Baſſeterre great quantities of military ſtores had been received, and active preparations were making for war.—An expreſs lately reached Martinique from France with orders that all the line of Battle ſhips ſtationed there ſhould be ſent home without delay.

The French troops in the Weſt-India iſlands die in great numbers of the prevailing ſickneſs.

The cargo of the ſhip Rolla, from Calcutta, conſiſting of Bengal goods in excellent order and well laid in, is advertiſed to be ſold at auction at Providence, Rhode-Iſland, on Wedneſday the 29th inſt. by Meſſrs. Benjamin Hoppin and Son.

A merchant in this city has received a letter from his correſpondent at Cape-Francois, per the brig Hound, under date of the 5th inſtant, from which the following is an extract:

"This day the price of flour is thirty dollars a barrel.—We have not ſix days ſupply in the place. Every other article of proviſion is plentiful.—We hope in a few days to be ſupplied with a large quantity of coffee from the brigands as it is currently reported an arrangement for that purpoſe has been made with them.—On the firſt Meſſidor (June 19th) the duties on all veſſels will be as in 1789, viz.—In French veſſels, imports free, exports 15 francs per 1000 cwt on coffee.—American veſſels pay little or no duty with proviſions; but dry goods are prohibited. —We have been fifteen days without an arrival from America.

June 22.

Capt. M'Gee, we are informed, is appointed American agent at Canton, in the room of Mr. Dorr.

Advices are received at Boſton; the Engliſh conſul had arrived at Alicant from Algiers, and that war between the Britiſh and the Algerines was expected.

Capt. Gilman, from Canton, informs us, that juſt before he ſailed, John Tuck, grand hoopoo of Canton, (chief officer of the cuſtoms) was poiſoned by order of the emperor of China, who ſent three Mandareens from Pekin for the purpoſe. The firſt gave him a poiſonous pinch of ſnuff, the ſecond a pill; and before the third was adminiſtered, he was a corpſe. This is the mode in which he was puniſhed for *squeezing the poor*. He took the poiſon with as much complacency as one friend would take a pinch of ſnuff from the box of another.

June 24.

By the Britiſh ſchooner Betſey, captain Kelly, 10 days from Halifax, we have received papers from that place as late as the 14th inſt. We find by letters from St. John's, that the arrival of the ſhip Lord M'Cartney, furniſh nothing later from London than the 4th ult. of courſe, the news ſaid to have been brought by her falls to the ground. But capt. Hills, of the ſchooner Succeſs, who arrived at Halifax on the 10th inſt. from St. John's, informs, "that three or four days previous to his ſailing, a brig arrived there, in 17 days paſſage from Plymouth, England— This veſſel might have brought accounts to the 7th or 8th May from London; but all that we have been able to learn, is, that the preſs was hotter than ever— and that war was ſuppoſed to be inevitable."

[This veſſel muſt have left Plymouth about the 12th of May, and if, at that time, the "preſs was hotter than ever, and war ſuppoſed to be inevitable," it is pretty evident that nothing of a pacific nature had occurred ſubſequent to Mr. Addington's communication to parliament on the 5th ult. Therefore, in our opinion, the probability of war increaſes.]

In our Halifax papers we find two extracts of letters from St. John's, noticing the arrival of the Lord M'Cartney—One of theſe letters ſays, "The channel fleet had ſailed, under the command of admiral lord Nelſon—A *manifeſto* was ſaid to be preparing explanatory of the conduct, and intentions of his majeſty's miniſters; and another meſſage, it was expected, would ſoon fix the buſineſs."

The other letter obſerves, "It was expected, that on the 6th of May, miniſtry would make the long looked for communication to parliament;—and Mr. Addington having declared in the houſe on the 2d, that *the feelings of the nation would be deeply intereſted* in the ſaid communication, and from all circumſtances taken together I am far from thinking it ſettled that we are not to have a war."

Captain Throp, of the brig Merchant from Martinique, informs that a French cutter brig with JEROME BUONAPARTE (brother to the firſt conſul) on board, ſailed from that port for France on the firſt of June.

Letters are received in town from Port-au-Prince under date of the 6th inſt. by the brig Lovely Laſs, captain Burbank, which mention that the plains of *Grand-Bois* and *Mirabelais* were in poſſeſſion of the brigands; that the troops and inhabitants were encamped without the city; that a partial engagement had taken place, in which the blacks were repulſed; that a general attack was expected in a few days; and that Deſſalines, according to report, was at *La Croix des Bouquets*, about three miles and a half diſtant from the town.

At Martinique on the 4th inſt. flour 9 dollars per barrel, beef 13, pork 16 to 17, codfiſh 6 to 7 1-2 dolls. per quintal, ſcantling 18 dollars per 1000.

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.—On Thurſday laſt, the novel and intereſting operation of heaving down the Conſtitution frigate, for the purpoſe of recoppering her, was performed here, under the direction of commodore Preble.—The preparations for this experiment evince his judgment, intelligence and enterprize. This ſtout ſhip was hove down, by a purchaſe leading from the main and foremaſt heads, to col. May's wharf, which had previouſly been prepared for the purpoſe.—Each maſt had been ſtrengthened by two oak ſilles; and in addition to the ſhrouds, they were ſupported by five careening pendants at the main, and four at the foremaſt heads; ſet up to as many out riggers projecting from the gun deck ports; —the out riggers ſecured by gammoning to bolts in the ſhip's bottom. This operation has been performed without either ſtraining the ſhip, or parting a rope-yarn; although we learn from converſation with thoſe acquainted therewith, that owing to the conſtruction of the ſhip, ſhe heaves down harder than a ſhip of the line. The workmen commenced recoppering on Thurſday morning, when her keel was hove out, and her larboard ſide was completed yeſterday afternoon. The copper is from the furnace of col. Revere, at Canton;—it is the firſt ever manufactured in the United States, and will not ſuffer by compariſon with the beſt ſheets imported.

We learn, that captain Preble is appointed to command the ſquadron now fitting out in the U. States, for foreign ſervice. This ſquadron, it is expected, will be compoſed of ſeven veſſels, and will ſail in all July.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

We learn from Cape-Francois as late as the 29th May, that a commercial treaty has been formed between the government there, and a large body of brigands. They daily bring in their produce, and return to the mountains unmoleſted. We alſo learn, that all the ſhips of war, have ſailed from the Cape, for France.

DEPOSIT RESTORED.

From New-Orleans, May 18.

"The following was publiſhed yeſterday afternoon, two hours after the arrival of the expreſs forwarded from Waſhington the 19th ult. And I avail myſelf of the return of the expreſs, (who is now on the point of ſtarting) to tranſmit it to you."

DON JUAN VENTURA MORALES, &c.

It is hereby made known that his moſt excellent Sir Don Pedro Ceballos, ſecretary of ſtate, &c. has forwarded to me under date of the 1ſt of March paſt, the following royal order:

"The king being informed of the edict that you have publiſhed, prohibiting the depoſit of the goods the effects of the citizens of the United States, granted to that nation by the 22d article of the treaty of 1795, his majeſty has thought fit to order, that you permit the ſaid depoſit in New-Orleans, without prejudice to what the two governments may agree upon between themſelves, reſpecting the conſtruction to be given to the ſaid treaty in what relates to changing the eſtabliſhment of New-Orleans, for another on the borders of the Miſſiſſippi, in order that the depoſiting of the merchandiſe and effects of the United States be fulfilled—which I communicate to you by royal order, for its more punctual performance on your part."

And whereas the edict of the 16th October laſt, paſt, which prohibited the introduction and depoſiting of the merchandiſe and effects of the citizens of the United States, until the intendency ſhould receive expreſs orders from the king, to authoriſe its continuance, is hereby become null and void, and without force.

I have thought proper to order this to be affixed in the cuſtomary places, for the information of the public and the offices; to which will be tranſmitted copies of the ſovereign reſolution, to the intent of allowing the depoſit in the ſame manner, and with like formalities as were formerly obſerved.

Given at New-Orleans, the ſeventeenth May, 1803, under my hand, and counterſigned by the notary of royal finance.

(Signed)

JUAN VENTURA MORALES.

June 20.

Captain Tallman, of the Active, who arrived yeſterday from Bremen, informs that on the 19th ult. he ſpoke a brig from Iſle of Wight, the captain of which informed, that he ſailed the 9th May, at which time an embargo was daily expected.

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday last.

OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"The laſt accounts, direct from England are to the 3d of May; theſe were received at New-York, by the Martin, captain Clark, who left Falmouth (Eng.) on the 5th of May.—They ſtate, that the buſineſs of negotiation had not been brought to a concluſion; that warlike preparations were ſtill continued with undiminiſhed activity, and that the ſtock had conſiderably declined, from an expectation that war would inevitably enſue.

"The tedious length of time which has been ſpent in the negotiations, and the ſecret manner in which it has been conducted, almoſt ſtagger opinion, and put conjecture at defiance—"puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error, our underſtanding traces them in vain." In this uncertain ſtate of things, without a chart to direct us in our calculations, we are diffident of hazarding even a ſuggeſtion as to the final reſult; but as GUESSING *has become faſhionable, and is extremely innocent, we guess, that war will be the ultimatum, and that immediately.*"

"From Liverpool, May 5.

"Captain Noble, who arrived here yeſterday, in 39 days from Liverpool, informs, that the expectation of an immediate war with France, was almoſt univerſal at that place, and that buſineſs was generally calculated on that belief."

From the New-York Gazette of Saturday last.

The ſhip Telegraphe arrived here yeſterday from Liverpool, ſailed the 7th of May. From capt. Woodham, and Mr. Okill, a paſſenger, we have received a regular file of the London Star, to the 5th May, and Liverpool papers of the ſame date. They are not ſo late as the accounts before received. The Star of the 5th ſays, "Mr. King, the American miniſter, had a private audience, and took leave of his majeſty, previouſly to his leaving this country on Friday next [the 6th] for America." The troops deſtined for Louiſiana had been diſembarked at Helvoetſluys.

Private accounts from Paris ſtate, that a very conſiderable degree of reluctance and tardineſs to come to a final explanation is manifeſted by Buonaparte. No ſanguine hopes of a prompt and favourable iſſue were entertained by lord Whitworth; and his lordſhip was prepared to leave Paris in the courſe of a few hours. It was even ſaid that his departure was to have taken place on the morning of the 4th.

Intelligence from Peterſburg notices conferences held there by the Ruſſian miniſtry, in concert with the ambaſſadors of the different powers. They were cauſed by the arrival of couriers from London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and the reſult of their deliberations, it was ſuppoſed, would prove favourable to the peace of Europe. The propoſal made to the emperor Alexander by Great-Britain, that Malta ſhould be garriſoned by Ruſſian troops, is confidently ſaid to have been rejected.

The greateſt diſcontent prevails throughout the Batavian republic with reſpect to the imperious conduct of the French Gens, quartered there, and the exactions practiſed by ſome of them. At Breda the French commandant required from the magiſtracy a large ſum as a contribution. On its being refuſed, he placed ſoldiers in the houſes of the inhabitants, who were then glad to come forward, and each pay a certain quota to be liberated from the nuiſance and expence. —Outrages of a more ſerious nature have taken place at Helvoet, where a corps of French troops appeared, and the commander intimating that his intention was to take charge of the fortreſs, the Dutch commandant refuſed his admiſſion; on which he ſhewed a poſitive inſtruction to do ſo from Buonaparte.

Flour at London, May 4th, 43 to 47 5 and plentiful.

June 23.

From the Boston Gazette, June 20.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, on Friday, of the Mary, captain Briggs, from Nantes, Paris accounts to the 6th of May were received; they ſtate generally, that the controverſy between that country and England, was rapidly approaching to a criſis; but whether it would lead to a permanent peace eſtabliſhment, or to a renewal of hoſtilities, were highly problematical. The following extract of a letter, received by this arrival, contains ſome particulars, which are worthy particular notice:—

"NANTES, May 10.

"When the laſt mail from Paris left that place, the Engliſh ambaſſador had his guards ready to accompany his coaches, to which his trunks were fixed; but juſt as he was ready to ſtart he received diſpatches from his cabinet, which led him to wait a ſhort time.

"The Engliſh are before every one of our ports.

"The fiſhermen are detained at Havre and Dieppe; yet our government takes no meaſures of defence; this circumſtance induces our merchants to think that war will not take place."

From the Mercantile Advertiser, June 22.

On the 14th inſt. the captain of the Engliſh ſhip Adrietta, from St. John's, N. S. (then out 3 days) reported to capt. Robinſon, of the ſchooner Elizabeth, that a ſhip had arrived at St. John's, in 24 days from England, with intelligence to the middle of May, ſtating that the differences between France and England were amicably adjuſted.

From the New-York Gazette, June 22.

Arrived, the Britiſh ſchooner Elizabeth, Robinſon, in 10 days from Digby. Spoke, in the mouth of the river, on the 16th inſt. the Britiſh ſhip Adriatic, 3 days from New-Brunſwick for Jamaica. The captain of the Adriatic informed that the Britiſh ſhip Lord Macartney had arrived at St. John's in 25 days from Portſmouth, England, with news of the differences between England and France being ſettled.—He thinks ſhe brought London dates to the 10th of May.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

It is well known that ſea water cannot be employed for waſhing cloaths. It refuſes to diſſolve ſoap, and poſſeſſes the properties of hard water in perfection. This is a great hardſhip to ſeamen, whoſe allowance of freſh water is neceſſarily limitted; and it prevents them from enjoying many of thoſe comforts of cleanlineſs which contribute not a little to health. The method of removing this defect is exceedingly ſimple, and by no means expenſive. It has been lately pointed out by Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, and ought to be made as public as poſſible, for the ſake of our ſailors. Drop into ſea water a ſolution of ſoda, or potaſh, and it becomes milky, in conſequence of the decompoſition of the earthy ſalts, and the precipitation of the earths. This addition renders it ſoft and capable of waſhing. Its milkineſs does no injury, and need not therefore be minded.

DIRECTIONS

For veſsels bound to Trinidad.

In the rainy ſeaſon that commences commonly the end of June or beginning of July a ſtrong current ſets out of the Bocca's del Drago or Dragoo's mouth, occaſioned by the rivers, and branches of the river Oronoco that empty themſelves into the gulf of Paria—This with a ſtrong lee current and ſoutherly wind that generally prevails at the ſame ſeaſon occaſions many veſſels to fall very unexpectedly to leeward: an accident irretrievable by the faſteſt ſailing veſſels, particularly in light winds. It is therefore adviſable for veſſels bound in that ſeaſon to Trinidad, from the coaſt of the United States, to go to windward of Barbadoes and make Tobago. From thence fleer S. S. W. or as high as the wind will permit to get hold of the land of Trinidad diſtant 6 or 7 leagues. The courſe along the N. ſhore of Trinidad is W. S. W. fifteen leagues from the point of Galera or N. E. point of the iſland to the Boccas.

If you have a moderate breeze you may enter the ſecond Boccas (being the ſafeſt except the grand Boccas further to leeward) keeping the lee or weſtward ſhore on board, by which means you will carry in the breeze and leave an eddy current when the ſtream is turning out in the middle and on the eaſtward ſhore. If the wind is light, and the tide an ebb, we would adviſe the great Boccas or Dragoo's mouth, where you may come to, in good holding ground with a light kedge till the breeze or current favours.

When you are within the Boccas and gulf of Paria a ſhort diſtance you will open St. David's tower, above the town of Port of Spain clear of the ſouth part of Gaſper Grande, about E. by N. diſtant 4 or 5 leagues. St. David's tower or citadel is of white ſtone a very conſpicuous mark, in the interior of the fortifications built by goveroor Picton or Abercrombie heights. In ſailing up you will ſee the forts on Gaſper Grande, and Point de Gourd, for protection of the Carrenage and Chagaramus; and further up the ſhipping at anchor off the town.

Heavy laden veſſels not calculated for beating we would adviſe to run down in lat. 10, 10, N. make the S. E. point of the iſland, run down the ſouth ſide, and enter the gulf of Paria by the Serpent's mouth. There are no dangers in running down this channel and you will have 12 to 5 fathom through keeping the land of Trinidad neareſt on board. In entering the gulf, keep as cloſe as poſſible to Point de los Gallo, or Cock's Point, (to avoid the ſoldier keys.) When in, luff up. Port of Spain-town lays N. E. diſtant 19 leagues. In running for the S. E. point and S. ſide, you will have ſoundings before you make the land—Should night come on you may anchor in the channel.

On the N. ſide of the iſland of Trinidad is a narrow ridge of high mountains, running the whole length from eaſt to weſt; the other parts are moderately low, except on the ſouth ſide where there are ſeveral hills.

New-York, June 20, 1803.

DIRECTIONS

For veſsels bound to New-Providence.

When you are bound to New-Providence from Europe, the Weſt-Indies or America, in the ſummer months, your beſt way is to make the Cow and Bull the N. W. part of Eleuthera. Its lat. 25, 25, N. long. from London, 76, 32, W. It appears like a Dutchman's thrumb cap with a cut or gap, as if there was a paſſage through. The ſhore thereabouts is pretty bold.—From thence your courſe is N. W. by W. along the land about four leagues, which brings you off Harbour iſland. You will ſee the church and houſes on the ſhore, when you are abreaſt of it. From thence your courſe is W. by S. eight leagues, which will bring you off Egg Iſland, where there is a reef lying off a long league from the ſhore, which you ſhould be very careful to avoid. By looking overboard of a clear night, you will ſee the bottom before you can run aſhore; but I would not adviſe a ſtranger by any means to paſs it in the night, but lay by till day light. From thence your courſe is S. W. for New-Providence bar, 12 leagues diſtance; but the beſt way is to ſteer S. W. by S. on account of the current generally ſetting leeward, which will bring you off the eaſt end of Roſe-Iſland, whence you will ſee the government houſe, Fort Charlotte and the ſhipping in the harbour of Naſſau.

In the winter months your beſt way is to run down in the lat. of 26, 5, N. which brings you in with Abaco, about 7 or 8 miles to the northward of the Hole in the Rock, which lies in lat. 25, 56, N. and long. 77, 20, W. from London. The ſhore here runs about north and ſouth. When you come abreaſt of the Hole in the Rock, you will obſerve a hole running through the land, from which it takes its name, and is the ſouthermoſt part of all Abaco. The ſhore is ſteep cloſe to, and you may run until you can caſt a biſcuit on ſhore, before you can run aground. From hence your courſe is S. 12 E. for the bar of New-Providence, 18 leagues; but it is beſt to keep up S. by E. on account of a current ſetting generally to leeward, which courſe will carry you in with the eaſt part of Roſe-Iſland, whence you will ſee the government houſe, Fort Charlotte, and the ſhipping in the harbour of Naſſau.

LEXINGTON, June 7.

We are warranted in aſſerting, that our Indian neighbours are diſpoſed for peace; we have more to fear the conſequences of the lawleſs behaviour of our

frontier men, than the hoſtilities of Indians. A gentleman direct from Natchez, informs that a band of robbers (white men) infeſt the country between the Indian towns and the ſettlements; and are generally painted and dreſſed as Chocktaws.

NORFOLK, June 18.

Extract of a letter, dated the 18th April, from Copenhagen, to a gentleman in this town.

"An official account has arrived here three days ſince, from the French government, ſtating that the firſt conſul will allow no neutral power, but that they muſt either declare for or againſt the French republic. It has cauſed conſiderable conſternation here and the reſult is not at preſent known."

Annapolis, June 30.

Washington Debating Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, at the Ball Room, at 9 o'clock, A. M. preciſely, will be delivered an ORATION, commemorative of American Independence, by a member of the Society.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

NEVER PERFORMED HERE.

On Friday, July 1, 1803, will be preſented a celebrated TRAGEDY, called The

RED CROSS KNIGHTS.

Founded on that much admired German Drama of

THE ROBBERS.

(DIE RAUBER)

OF SCHILLER.

Altered and adopted to the English ſtage, by I. G. HOLMAN, *and performed at the Hay Market theatre in London, likewiſe at Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the greateſt applauſe.*

Count de Ladeſma,	Mr. Warren,
Ferdinand de Ladeſma,	Mr. Cain,
Roderic de Froila,	Mr. Uſher,
Guzman,	Mr. Wheatly,
Lerida,	Mr. Francis,
Bertran,	Mr. Sandford,
Spinoſa,	Mr. Milbourne.
Percy,	Mr. L'Eſtrange,
Popoli,	Mr. Bliſſet,
Leonardo,	Mr. Gibbon,
Lanuſa,	Maſter Harris.
Eugenia,	Miſs Weſtray,
1ſt woman of the Haram,	Miſs Solomon.

Act 4th, A BANQUET in the Caſtle of LADESMA, at which will be ſung the original Glee of "THE RED CROSS KNIGHTS."

The vocal parts by Mrs. Oldmixon, Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Robbins, accompanied by Mr. Reinagle, on the Piano Forte.

After which the muſical farce of

The POOR SOLDIER.

☞ Nights of performance, Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays.

JAMES MATTISON,

HAVING taken the houſe now occupied by capt. WEST, and intending to remove to the ſame between this and the 8th of July next, would in the mean-time diſpoſe of a handſome aſſortment of fine hats at coſt.

Annapolis, June 28, 1803. 1

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration, with the will annexed, on the eſtate of SARAH JOICE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Sarah Joice are deſired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Adminiſtrator w. a.

June 25, 1803. 10 7/16

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any perſon or perſons taking an aſſignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth day of September 1800, for the purchaſe of land, the ſaid land will fall ſhort in quantity nearly 30 acres, and in conſequence thereof I am determined not to pay the balance on ſaid bond, without I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY.

Allegany county, May 4, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Holland's Iſland, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named TENA, about five feet four or five inches high, thirty years of age; ſhe had on a ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an oſnabrig ſhift, but may probably change her cloaths. She went off with her huſband, negro JEM, who belongs to Mr. SAMUEL DORSEY, of Calvert county; he is a ſtout man, about twenty years of age, has a remarkable buſhy head and very flat noſe. Whoever takes up the above negroes, and ſecures them ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

10 7/16 GEORGE BARKER.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates,

The Noble Wanderer,	2 vols.	
Lottery of Life,	3 do.	
Orphan of Stangford,	3 do.	NOVELS.
Lady of the Cave,	3 do.	London editions, elegant binding.
Caſtle of Cathneſs,	2 do.	
Helen of Glenroſs,	4 do.	
Frederick,	3 do.	
Rinaldo Rinaldini,	3 do.	
D'Iſraeli's Romances.		

Forſyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addreſſes to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolſcap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Inkpowder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Paſteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will petition the next Frederick county Auguſt court for a commiſſion to mark and bound as well the whole as my particular parts of two tracts of land, ſituated in ſaid county, called PARTNERSHIP and JEDBURG FORREST, agreeably to an act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands.

2 JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bright ſorrel MARE, about three or fours years old, ſhe is about thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long tail, and her mane hanging on the left ſide, no perceivable brand. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

2 THOMAS H. HALL.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of Miſs ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803. 3X

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who ſays he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a white flannel ſhort coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fuſtian pantaloons, an old white ſhirt, a pair of old white yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803. 3

MAREEN B. DUVALL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS juſt received a choice ſelection of SPRING GOODS, alſo CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803. 6

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of EDWARD GWINN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

X ACHSAH GWINN, Adminiſtratrix.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harraſſing diſpoſition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy coſts, hath at length reduced me to the neceſſity of ſurrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803. 7 SAMUEL EVANS.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1803.

ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and aboliſh, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the ſenate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the ſenate relative thereto, be publiſhed for the information of the people, once a week, for the ſpace of three weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and aboliſh, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the ſenate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the ——— day of ———, the ſenate of this ſtate ſhall conſiſt and be compoſed of twenty members, one member to be choſen from each of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the ſenators ſhall be elected for four years by the electors in the ſeveral counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the houſe of delegates, at the ſame time, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame places, where they ſhall vote for members of the houſe of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a reſident of the ſtate four years next before his election, and the laſt year thereof a reſident of the county or city for which he ſhall be elected, unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate, and having in the ſtate real and perſonal property above the value of —— dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the ſenators ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided by lot into four claſſes; the ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the third claſs at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, ſo that one fourth may be choſen every year; and if the ſeat of any ſenator ſhall become vacant by death, reſignation or otherwiſe, a warrant of election ſhall iſſue by the preſident of the ſenate for the election of another in his place, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations, as warrants of election are iſſued by the ſpeaker of the houſe of delegates, to ſupply vacancies in that body; and any ſenator who may be elected to fill a vacancy ſhall hold his ſeat ſo long as the perſon in whoſe place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth ſections of the conſtitution and form of government, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and aboliſhed on the confirmation hereof.

REFERRED,

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cauſe the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and aboliſh, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the ſenate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inſerted in ſuch of the news-papers of this ſtate as to them may appear beſt calculated to communicate the ſame to the people of the ſtate.

X J. B. DUCKETT, clk, Senate.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

14 STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq. in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

26 SAMUEL RIDOUT,

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,

Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.

New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802, The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a news-paper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the venders could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,

Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by

THOMAS SHAW, at his store in Church-street, opposite Messieurs Ridgely and Weems.

Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend sand customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

NOTICE,

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of JUMPER'S HOLE, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient rout to a landing known by the name of ASHPAW'S LANDING, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called MARLEY CREEK, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

NOTICE,

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorsey's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of Ashton's Ford, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of *Belle-Air*, to a small town in the said county called Bladensburg, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of The Eastern Branch.

April 14, 1803.

The high bred Horse

SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN awzy the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oshabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

RAN away from the plantation of the late Mr. THOMAS DICK, near Bladensburg, on Wednesday last, a negro man named AARON, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, of a black complexion; took with him sundry articles of wearing apparel not known; he was seen in Annapolis on Saturday last, at which time he had on a new blue broad cloth coat; it is supposed that he is still lurking about that place. Any person taking him up, and securing him so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, or if brought home to the subscriber, in Bladensburg, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS.

JOHN HEUGH.

Prince-George's, June 5, 1803.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia, A handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,
Dimities and muslinets,
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,
Cambrick dimities,
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,
Ladies and gentlemens silk and cotton hose,
Extra long silk and kid gloves,
Gentlemens best beaver ditto,
Striped and coloured nankeens,
Figured sattins for gentlemens vests,
India book and jackonet muslins,
British ditto, ditto, ditto,
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,
Irish linens and checks,
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

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